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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, TOWN MUNICIPALITY, ALUR.

Notification dated 23rd July 1953.

No. M.L.C. 36—53-54. Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Alur Town Municipality that the Municipal Council desires to impose rate on buildings and lands defined in the rules appended.

Any inhabitant of the Municipality objecting to the proposed rate, may, within one month from the date of this notice, send his objections in writing to the Municipal Council. The rules prepared by the Municipal Council under Section 61 (*b*) (1) are kept in the Municipal Office, for the information of the public during the office hours, (*i.e.*, 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.) on all the working days.

A. R. JAYAPPA,
784 *President.*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, DISTRICT BOARD, CHIKMAGALUR.

Notification dated 13th August 1953.

No. D. B2. P.R. 45—53-54. The management of the following High Schools in Chikmagalur District have been taken over by the Chikmagalur District Board as per Government orders. Further correspondence relating to these High Schools may be addressed to the District Board, Chikmagalur:—

1. R.E.A. High School, Ajjampura ... Tarikere Taluk
2. Municipal High School, Sringeri ... Sringeri Taluk

N. P. GOVINDA GOWDA,
787 *President.*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, KOLAR.

Notification.

Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Municipality of Kolar Town that the Municipal Council desires to impose fee for the temporary occupation of or the erection of temporary structures on public streets or for projections over public streets, as defined in the rules appended.

Any inhabitant of the Municipality objecting to the proposed tax may, within one month from the date of this notice, send his objections in writing to the Municipal Council.

I. (a) *Deposit of goods for materials temporarily on land in the Municipal Council.*

1. The fees chargeable for the use or occupation of any street, drain, aqueduct or other land vested in the Municipal Council for the deposit of goods or materials shall be calculated at the rate of 2 annas per day per square foot of the area occupied and shall be payable in advance.

2 The following is the scale of fees for the unauthorised occupation of different kinds :—

(*a*) For awnings eight annas per square foot per month.

(*b*) For temporary archways across roads four annas per day for each arch on each road.

(*c*) The fees for obstructions shall be charged at the scales mentioned above and such charges shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed in the Act for the recovery of Municipal claims.

(b) *Occupation of public streets for vending fruits, etc.*

3. In such streets or public roads as may be specified and in such parts of the same as may be set apart by the Municipal Council, a fee of two annas per day shall be levied for the temporary occupation of a public street for the sale of articles, *e.g.*, vegetables, fruits, silk and cotton goods or ware, etc., provided that the President may allow the temporary occupation of the public street in such manner as not to inconvenience the public and may order the levy of a fee not exceeding two annas per square yard per day.

4 Any person who takes out a license for a certain area and subsequently occupies a greater area without taking out a license for the excess so occupied shall be liable to pay for such excess area an amount calculated at the rate of annas four per day per superficial foot of the area so occupied. This amount shall be recoverable according to the procedure laid down in Section 92 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

II. Regarding the erection of pendals or other public structures on public streets.

5 No pendals or other temporary structures for marriage shall be erected in any street, land or public thoroughfare, without the written permission from the President. On receipt of an application for permission to put up such structures, specifying the situation, size and other particulars a license will be issued by the President, if he sees no objection thereto, on such conditions as he may think necessary to provide to ensure public convenience and safety and on payment of the following fees :—

(1) For a pendal 6 ft. broad by 12 ft. long or not exceeding 72 sq. ft.—Re. 1.

(2) For a pendal exceeding 72 sq. ft. and not exceeding 150 sq. ft.—Rs. 3.

(3) For every additional 150 sq. ft. or portion—Rs. 5.

(*a*) No pendal shall ordinarily be allowed to stand for more than fifteen days.

(*b*) If on the expiration of the time allowed in the license, or the period granted in extension thereto on special application the person who put up the structures does not remove it, the President may issue a notice to the defaulter for its removal within such time as may be fixed by him in each case and at the end of which time, he may have it removed and the cost of such removal shall be recoverable from the defaulter as a Municipal demand.

(*c*) Provided that in the case of pendals intended for purposes of charity or public utility permission may be granted free of charge, but the period of its existence shall not exceed fifteen days.

III. Regarding Projections over public streets.

6 The fees for weather boards, etc., for every half-year payable in advance shall be as follows :—

Rupees six for every weather board, etc., not exceeding 2½ ft. in width and 10 ft. in length or fraction thereof.

Rupees twelve for every weather boards, etc., not exceeding 3 ft. in width and 10 ft. in length or fraction thereof.

It is hereby notified for the information of the inhabitants of Kolar Town that the Municipal Council, Kolar, have resolved to adopt the Bye-laws for shaving and hair-dressing saloons within the limits of the Town Municipality of Kolar, at their Meeting held on 30th July 1953.

Any persons objecting to the introduction of the said Bye-laws may prefer their objections or suggestions, in writing to the President, Town Municipal Council, Kolar, within one month from the date of this notification, during office hours on all working days Objections or suggestions received after the prescribed time will not be considered.

BYE-LAWS FOR SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING SALOONS,

1. (*a*) Any person wishing to use any premises as a barber shop or hair-dressing saloon within the limits of a municipality shall apply for a license to the President of the Municipal Council, who may grant the license applied for or require the applicant to effect such improvements as in the President's opinion are necessary, before his application can be considered or may refuse to grant the license if, in his opinion, the premises are unsuitable for the purpose.

(*b*) Applications shall be made to the President within one month of the commencement of each official year for renewal of all licenses granted under these bye-laws.

2. No person shall use any premises as a barber shop or hair-dressing saloon unless they have a floor space of not less than 10 ft. by 8 ft. and a height of not less than 10 ft. with proper lighting and ventilation and unless they are constructed of masonry or of such other materials as may be approved by the President, in consultation with the

District Health Officer and every part thereof is constructed of non-inflammable material.

3. Each barber shall display his license in a conspicuous part of his shop so that it may be readily seen by the public.

4. Every person in charge of such premises shall cause every part of the floor in such premises be paved or otherwise made impervious and such flooring shall at all times be kept in good order and repair. He shall cause every part of the walls of the premises to be lime-washed at least twice in a year in the months of April and October or more often, if so required by the President.

5. All basins for washing and all sinks and washing places on the premises shall be efficiently drained by pipes which shall, if necessary be trapped and connected to the municipal drain.

6. The floor shall be swept at least three times a day (1) before commencement of the work (2) at noon, and (3) at the close of each day's work followed by a wash with a disinfectant solution.

7. All tables and other articles of furniture shall have smooth and even surfaces and shall be washed and cleaned daily and kept free from accumulations of hair, dirt and filthy substances.

8. All hair and sweepings shall be collected at frequent intervals and deposited in moveable sanitary bin made of galvanised iron or other equally suitable and impervious material with a close fitting covering lid and emptied into the municipal dust-bin as often as necessary.

9. Within or adjoining the premises, a washing place with sufficient water shall be provided and any vessel utilised for the storage of water shall be kept scrupulously cleaned and covered with mosquito proof covers.

10. The premises shall be provided with means for securing a supply of boiled water for the purpose of sterilising implements and washing the appliances in daily use.

11. Razors and other instruments used for a customer shall be rendered safe immediately after such use by being thoroughly cleaned and dipped for at least two minutes in boiling water or in a disinfecting solution as may be approved by the Municipal President in consultation with the District Health Officer.

12. Every shaving mug and brush shall be thoroughly rinsed in hot water or other disinfecting solution as may be approved by the President after each occasion they are used during the course of the day. No shaving stick or soap shall be directly applied to the face for shaving.

13. At the end of each day every brush, towel, apron, comb and other implements used in the premises shall be sterilised by being immersed in boiling water or disinfected in such manner as may be approved by the President in consultation with the District Health Officer.

14. Alum or any other similar material used to stop the flow of blood shall be applied in powdered or liquid form only. No person shall use powder puffs, lump alum, sponge or finger bowls in a barber shop or hair-dressing saloon.

15. Utmost cleanliness shall be observed by the barbers in their work. They shall wear clean clothes and wash their hands thoroughly with soap and water after serving each customer. The hands of a barber or operator shall, after the customer is served, in addition to being washed with soap and water, be dipped for not less than two minutes in such disinfectant as may be approved by the District Health Officer.

16. No barber who is suffering from an infectious skin disease or any other infectious ailment shall be allowed to attend customers or to be present on the licensed premises.

17. No leper or any other person suffering from any visible skin disease, open-sore or any loathsome or dangerous disease shall be admitted or be served in such premises.

18. Each shop or saloon shall keep for daily use not less than six towels and six aprons.

19. Whoever commits a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to Rupees fifty.

It is hereby notified for the information of the inhabitants of Kolar Town that the Municipal Council, Kolar, have resolved on 30th July 1953, to adopt the Bye-laws relating to the levy and recovery of Octroi. Any person objecting to the introduction of the said Bye-laws may prefer his objections or suggestions, in writing to the President, Town Municipal Council, Kolar, within one month from the date of this notification, during office hours, on all working days. Objections or suggestions received after the prescribed time will not be considered.

MYSORE TOWN MUNICIPALITIES OCTROI BYE-LAWS.

1. The Octroi limits for the purposes of collecting octroi shall be the Municipal limits.

2. No article liable to octroi shall be brought within the Municipal limits except by one of the high roads and the cross roads specified in the schedule (to be specified by each Municipal Council) or by the railway.

3. (*a*) The octroi posts at which such goods shall be liable to inspection shall be the Cookads on the high roads as well as the cross roads specified in the schedule, the bonded warehouse and the railway station. And every person bringing dutiable goods within the Municipal area shall report the fact at the first of such posts on the route by which they are brought. All officials of the Octroi Department not below the rank of a Mutsaddi are authorised to inspect the contents of any conveyance or package under Section 85 of the Town Municipalities Act, 1931.

(*b*) All persons driving vehicles shall stop them at the Octroi posts when entering the Town Municipal limits (whenever required to do so by the octroi staff) for the purposes of examining and searching articles liable to octroi.

(*c*) Breach of clause (*b*) of this bye-law shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

4. A table showing the articles on which octroi is leviable shall be open to the inspection of any person at the Municipal office and copies thereof shall be supplied without any charge to any person requiring the same. Such table shall also be affixed in a conspicuous place at every post or office at which octroi is levied.

GRANT OF LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

5. The conditions on or subject to which licenses for sale of articles liable to octroi may be granted shall be as follows:—

OCTROI LICENSE OF WHOLESALE DEALERS.

(1) That the license shall be in force only till the 31st March 19.....and that it shall be shown to any octroi officer when he shall lawfully call for the same.

(2) That due written notice of the despatch of all consignment of.....to the licensee's address and probable date of arrival within Municipal limits be given to the officer in charge of the Town Bonded Warehouses, that these goods be brought within the Municipal limits between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. and by any of the public high roads and cross roads described in the schedule or by railway, and that the parties in charge report themselves to the first ooked reached owithin Municipal limits, a peon from which will accompany the consignment to the Bonded Warehouse and that the importers or persons in charge of the consignment shall be bound to answer truly all lawful questions put by the Octroi Mutsaddi or the officer in charge of the Town Bonded Warehouse.

(3) That all Octroi articles attempted to be introduced within Municipal limits after 6 P.M. and before 6 A.M. or by any other than the public roads described in the said schedule or by the railway, will be considered as contraband and treated accordingly.

(4) That the article subject to octroi duty mentioned above shall not be introduced into the premises of the licensee or place of business without payment of octroi thereon.

(5) That when by the license the licensee is authorised to vend (goods to be specified by the Municipality) in any form, an account in the accompanying form shall be kept by the licensee of all stock of (goods to be specified by the Municipality) imported and disposed of either by sale within the Town or exported beyond the Municipal limits and that such account shall be open to the inspection of any Octroi officer above the grade of a peon and shall be submitted to the officer in charge of the Bonded Warehouse on the 15th of every month for verification.

(6) That no dutiable articles intended for consumption in the Town of Kolar shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to be deposited by the licensee in any of the villages immediately beyond Municipal limits.

(7) That the license shall not be transferable by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, and that no persons except such as are named herein shall have power to act under it.

(8) That the licensee shall deposit Rs. 100 as security for the due observance of the conditions of the license, the whole or part of it being forfeited as the President may direct for breach of any of the conditions of the license.

Octroi License by Retail Dealers.

6. (1) That the premises of the licensee may be inspected by any octroi officer at any time in the manner prescribed by the bye-laws.

(2) That in respect of all.....in the said premises whether purchased or sold by the licensee the octroi duty shall have been paid and the.....shall have been purchased at the Bonded Warehouse or from a duly licensed wholesale dealer.

(3) That no.....shall be stored or sold in any other place than licensed premises and any.....found in an unlicensed premises is liable to be contraband and dealt with accordingly.

(4) That the license shall be in force only for 12 months namely from 1st April 19.....to 31st March 19..... and that it shall be exhibited to any octroi officer when he shall lawfully call for the same.

(5) That the license shall not be transferred by sale gifts, mortgage or otherwise and that no persons except such as are named in the license shall have the power to act under it.

(6) The licensee shall within fifteen days from the date of issue of the license to have a sign-board put up in a conspicuous part of the premises occupied by him with the following inscription legibly painted thereon in Kannada and English :—

Number of license.....
Name... .....
License to sell.....

(7) That the licensee shall deposit Rs. 10 as security for the due observance of the conditions of the license, the whole or part of it being forfeited as the President may direct for the breach of any of the conditions of the license.

(8) That the license shall be liable to suspension or forfeiture for breach of any of the conditions of the octroi bye-laws.

Refunds.

7. On all articles on which octroi duty has been paid and which are subsequently exported by the original importer himself beyond the Municipal limits without breaking bulk refunds shall, subject to the following rules, be granted at the rates originally charged at the time of import :—

(i) on timber imported and re-exported in log within six months from the date on which octroi was levied ;
(ii) on piece-goods within three months from the date on which octroi was levied;
(iii) all other articles within one month from the date on which octroi was levied :

Provided that no refund shall be granted of any sum less than one rupee.

8. Any person claiming refund under the above bye-laws shall produce the goods to be exported at the Central Octroi Office together with the original receipt for octroi duty paid thereon and an application for refund prepared in triplicate in the form annexed to these bye-laws. He shall fill up columns 1 to 10 of the application signing and dating the same, before he presents at the Octroi Office, he shall also produce for record in the office a certified copy of the invoice as per which duty was paid on the article at the time of its import.

9. Any person who has been exempted under Rule 6 of the Octroi Rules from production of goods at the Octroi Office on import shall, subject to the same conditions, be exempted from the production of goods to be exported.

10. The officer in charge of the Octroi Office on being satisfied as to the identity of the goods produced with those for which receipt has been granted or the validity of the claim, shall fill up columns 11 to 15 and the coupon and hand over the form to the exporter along with a certificate in the Form annexed.

11. All goods exported under such pass and also all goods exported under free export pass under Rule No. 13 of the Octroi Rules shall be produced by the exporter at the octroi post of exit.

12. The octroi subordinate in charge of the post of exit shall satisfy himself that the goods produced as being covered by the pass correspond with the entries in the pass presented with them.

13. If the goods are being exported otherwise than by rail and if the consignment appears to be duly covered by the pass, he shall retain the coupon after due endorsement of the particulars specified on the reverse of the form. Otherwise he shall retain the pass and shall report the circumstances forthwith for the orders of his immediate superior. If the goods are under a free export pass, and do not appear to agree with the particulars given therein, they shall be detained until the orders of his superior, are received.

14. If the goods are for export by rail, the octroi subordinate in charge of the station of exit shall retain the pass pending production of a railway receipt for the goods covered by the pass. Upon production of the railway receipt, if after due enquiry the said octroi subordinate is satisfied that the goods produced are covered by the pass and also by the railway receipt in question, he will then endorse on the reverse of the form and also on the coupon, the number and date of the railway receipt and will return the form retaining the coupon subject to the disposal in the prescribed course of business.

15. In all cases in which refunds are claimed the triplicate pass duly endorsed, as provided by bye-laws 13 and 14, respectively, must be produced at the Central Octroi Office by the person keeping the refund and if after due check the officer in charge is satisfied that a refund of octroi covered by such passes is duly payable, he shall forthwith pay the same to the person presenting the triplicate pass.

16. Every Importer of dutiable articles, shall, if called upon by a requisition in writing signed by the President within three months of such import, account for the articles received by him by producing either a permit obtained in token of payment of octroi duty or any export pass in proof of having exported the whole or part of the articles so received or otherwise.

17. Any person importing or exporting dutiable articles who infringes the above bye-laws shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees.

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Form of application for refund of octroi on goods exported from the Municipality.

Description of goods	To be filled up by the Exporter									To be filled up by verifying officer					Coupon
	Quantity, Number and value	Name of exporter with address in full	Name of person presenting this application with address in full	Place to which goods are exported	Name of the consignee with address in full	Ookad at which the goods are exported	Date and hour at which goods are to be exported	Means of conveyance	Particulars of packages, e.g., No. of bags, baskets, etc	Deduction to be made from the quantity, number or value of goods	Why deducted	Net quantity, value or number	Rate of octroi	Amount of refund	Application No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

I intend exporting the goods mentioned above from this Municipality. Please refund the duty thereon to..... who is my authorised agent.

Signature of exporter or his authorised representative.

Endorsement by verifying officer:

I have, as far as possible, examined the goods mentioned in this application and made entries in columns 11 to 15.

I have this day.....at..... a.m./p.m. satisfied myself that they agree with the details of the application.

Signature of verifying officer.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE MUTSADDI AT THE OOKAD OF EXPORT

I certify that the goods numbering/weighing..... mentioned in this application passed out of the Municipal limits in my presence on.....at.....

Signature of Mutsaddi at Export Ookad.

(Counterfoil).

(Counterfoil) Certified that the goods mentioned in this application have actually passed out of Municipal limits in my presence on.....at.....

Signature of Mutsaddi at Export Ookad.

REPORT OF REFUND CLERK.

Checked and agreed with the Refund Ledger (the Exporter has produced Railway Receipt No.....in proof of export).

Signature of Refund Clerk.

ORDER OF DISBURSING OFFICER.

Pay Rs. a. p.

Date..... *Signature.*

PAYEE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I acknowledge receipt of the amount entered in the payment order, namely, Rs. a. p.

Dated..... *Signature of Payee.*

It is hereby notified for the information of the inhabitants of Kolar Town, that the Municipal Council, Kolar, have resolved on 30th July 1953, to adopt the Bye-laws for regulating the disposal of carcasses of dead animals. Any person objecting to the introduction of the said Bye-laws may prefer his objections or suggestions, in writing, to the President, Town Municipal Council, Kolar, within one month from the date of this notification, during the office hours on all working days. Objections or suggestions received after the prescribed time will not be considered.

1. In these bye-laws, 'animal' means Buffalo, Bull Bullock, Cow, Horse, Mule, Calf, Donkey, Goat, Sheep or Dog.

2. Except the places set apart by the Municipality for the purpose of disposal of carcasses of dead animals, no other place within the Municipal limits shall be used for such purpose.

3. Every person, within whose premises any animal may die shall make a report of the death to the Health Inspector of the Division, and shall, within six hours of its death, either remove the carcass of his own expense without cutting it up, to any one of the places set apart for the burial of dead animals by the Municipality and bury them in that place or apply to the Health Inspector of the Division for the removal and disposal of the carcass otherwise. In the case of an application to the Health Inspector, the applicant shall, along with the application, pay in advance the charges for the removal and disposal of such carcass prescribed in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Description	Charges. Rs. a. p.	
Buffalo	1 0 0	per carcass
Bullock or Bull...	1 0 0	do
Cow	1 0 0	do
Horse	1 0 0	do
Mule	0 12 0	do
Calf	0 8 0	do
Donkey	0 6 0	do
Goat	0 4 0	do
Sheep	0 4 0	do
Dog	0 4 0	do

4. Every person who becomes aware that a carcase of a dead animal is lying uncared for in any place within the limits of the Municipality other than the place set apart under Bye-law 1, shall forthwith report the fact to the President or the Vice-President or the Health Inspector.

5. The President or Vice-President or the Health Inspector may in his discretion, require the carcass of any

animal dying of any infectious disease to be burnt and every person who is the owner of such animal or incharge thereof shall comply with such orders.

6. The skins, horns, hoofs and bones of any animal may be removed before burial, provided that such removal takes place at the place so set apart for the burial and provided that the animal has not died of any infectious disease.

7. No carcass of any dead animal shall be eaten or removed or handed over to any one for the purpose of eating.

8. Whoever infringes any of the provisions of these bye-laws shall be punished with fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

It is hereby notified for the information of the inhabitants of Kolar Town, that the Municipal Council, Kolar, have resolved to adopt the bye-laws regarding levy of Tolls at their general meeting dated 30th July 1953.

Any person objecting to the introduction of the said bye-laws and rules, may prefer his objections or suggestions, in writing to the President, Town Municipal Council, Kolar, within one month from the date of this notification, during the office hours on all working days. Objections or suggestions received after the prescribed time will not be considered.

1. The Municipal Council shall establish toll-gates for the purpose of collecting tolls on the several routes leading into the town and notify the location of such toll-gates.

2. The toll-gates shall be called the Kolar Town Municipal Toll-gates.

3. No vehicles liable to the payment of toll, shall enter into the Municipal limits except by one of the Toll-gates described hereunder:

(i) Bangalore—Kolar Road.
(ii) Bangarpet—Kolar Road.
(iii) Srinivaspur—Kolar Road.
(iv) Mulbagal—Kolar Road.

4. The Municipal Council shall have power to change, add to or combine the existing toll-gate if they consider that such a course is necessary for the proper collection of tolls. Every such change, addition or combination shall be notified in the limits of the Municipality.

5. No toll shall be levied on through traffic. The time limit for through traffic from one end to other end of the Town shall be *one hour*.

6. Every person or owner who is for the time being in possession or use of any vehicle shall be bound to stop at the first toll-gate of entry into the Town limit through which he desires to pass.

7. Every such person or owner in possession for the time being of any vehicle shall be bound to give all necessary and true information for the ascertainment of levy and collection of toll, to the person in charge of such toll-gates.

8. If on such information, the person in charge of the toll-gate considers that the owner or user of any bus, etc., is liable to pay toll, such owner or user shall pay such tolls at the prescribed rates. But if he considers that the owner or user is entitled to exemption, after looking into the pass or permit, if any, the person in charge of the toll shall permit him to proceed.

9. *Penalties.*—Any person who violates or commits breach of the above bye-laws shall render himself liable before a Magistrate to a fine which may extend to *Rupees Twenty*.

It is hereby notified for the information of the inhabitants of Kolar Town that the Municipal Council, Kolar, have resolved to adopt the model rules for regulating the conduct of business and delegation of any of the powers or duties and the appointment and constitution of committees of Municipal Council, Kolar, at their general meeting held on 30th July 1953.

Any person objecting to the introduction of the said bye-laws and rules, may prefer his objections or suggestions, in writing, to the President, Town Municipal Council, Kolar, within one month from the date of this notification, during the office hours on all working days. Objections or suggestions received after the prescribed time will not be considered.

1. *Business to be conducted if a quorum be present at the hour fixed for the meeting.*—At the hour fixed for a meeting of the Council if a quorum be present, the business of the meeting may at once commence and, if neither the President nor the Vice-President be present, the Councillors present may proceed to choose a Chairman under sub-section (5) of section 27. If the President or the Vice-President arrives after a presiding Councillor has been chosen by the Councillors, the presiding Councillor shall leave the chair, and the President, or Vice-President, shall preside.

2. *Absence of quorum during a meeting.*—If during a meeting the presiding authority notices that a quorum is not present or any Councillor calls the attention of the presiding authority to the fact that a quorum is not present, the presiding authority shall immediately suspend the business of the meeting and shall count the number of councillors present, and if that number is insufficient to form a quorum, the presiding authority shall follow the procedure laid down in sub section (7) of section 27.

3. *Confirmation of Minutes of previous meeting.*—At the commencement of proceedings of each ordinary general meeting, the minutes of the previous general meeting shall be read. If any Councillor present objects to the minutes as having been incorrectly or incompletely recorded, the presiding authority shall, after taking the sense of the meeting, make such amendments as he thinks proper, and the amended minutes shall then be confirmed and signed by the presiding authority.

4. (*a*) *Order to be observed.*—A Councillor wishing to speak must rise in his place. The Councillor who first rises to speak has the right to be heard. In cases of doubt the presiding authority shall decide who is entitled to speak. No interruption to the speech of a Councillor shall be permitted, except that the presiding authority may call the Councillor to order, and any other Councillor may rise and request the presiding authority to call the speaker to order, or request the presiding authority to notice that a quorum is not present.

(*b*) *Procedure for putting questions.*—All questions from one Councillor to another relating to the business of the meeting shall be put through the presiding authority.

5. (*a*) *Order.*—The presiding authority shall preserve order and all points of order shall be summarily decided by him, no discussion thereon being allowed, unless he shall think fit to take the opinion of the Councillors present. The presiding authority may adjourn any meeting that refuses to obey his ruling on a point of order.

(*b*) *Councillor called to order to resume his seat.*—A Councillor called to order by the presiding authority shall resume his seat till the decision of the point of order raised, provided that the presiding authority may allow the member to speak on the point of order raised. If any Councillor desires to dispute the decision of the presiding authority, he may bring forward a proposition at the following meeting.

6. *Grouping of items of business.*—If more than one meeting be held the same day, it shall be competent to the presiding authority with the consent of the majority of the Councillors present, to submit for consideration as one subject, for disposal by one meeting any two or more items of business relating to the same subject although some of such items shall appear on the agenda papers of another and distinct meeting to be held on the same day.

7. *A proposition may be divided.*—The presiding authority shall have powers to divide into two or more distinct propositions any proposition or amendment which in his opinion is so complicated as to be likely to lead to confusion or inconvenience by being debated on as one proposition.

A proposition when divided need not be moved and seconded more than once.—But when by virtue of this rule a proposition or amendment is divided, it shall not be necessary, unless the presiding authority decides to the contrary, for

the second and following portions of such proposition or amendment to be again separately moved and seconded. But the propositions so divided shall be put to the vote by the presiding authority one after the other.

8. *Mode of addressing the meeting.*—Each Councillor rising to speak shall direct his speech to the question before the meeting or an amendment which he is himself about to propose or to a point of order always addressing the presiding authority from his place. A Councillor having spoken to a proposition or amendment is not at liberty to speak again to such proposition or amendment:

Provided that the mover of a proposition or amendment shall have a right of reply, after the presiding authority has ascertained that no other Councillor entitled to speak desires to speak:

Provided further that any Councillor may second a proposition or amendment by saying "I second the proposition or amendment" and may reserve his right to speak later:

Provided also that a Councillor who wishes to explain any misconception of expressions used by him may do so with the permission of the presiding authority.

9. *Routine resolutions may be put to meeting without being moved or seconded.*—Routine resolutions such as recording periodical statements or confirming the proceedings of a committee, may be put to the meeting by the presiding authority without their having been moved or seconded. Propositions regarding the choice of a presiding Councillor, adjournments and the like must be seconded, but need not be in writing.

Except as provided above, every proposition and every amendment must be in writing and must be seconded.

Resolutions of committees to be moved and seconded by members.—When a resolution of a committee is submitted to the general meeting for adoption, its adoption should ordinarily be moved and seconded by members of the Committee.

10. *Amendments.*—After the proposition has been moved and seconded, any councillor may propose an amendment thereto:

Provided that no Councillor shall be at liberty to propose more than one amendment to any proposition except when such proposition is for the passing of a budget or of a set of general rules, or is otherwise of such a nature as to require the making of many amendments to different parts of it.

11. *Presiding authority to read proposition to the meeting.*—The proposer of any amendment shall state it or hand it in writing to the presiding authority at any time before he resumes his seat. When the mover of a proposition or amendment has resumed his seat, the presiding authority shall read the proposition or amendment to the meeting and ask if any councillor seconds the proposition or amendment and until the same is seconded, the presiding authority shall not permit any discussion on the question. If no councillor seconds the proposition or amendment, the presiding authority shall declare that the proposition or amendment is lost.

12. *Speeches should not be read.*—A councillor shall not read his speech, but may refresh his memory from notes and may, with the consent of the presiding authority, read passages from books or documents cited on behalf of his argument.

13. *Any councillor may move proposition of which notice has been given if original mover is absent or unwilling.*—If a councillor has given due notice to move a proposition, and if that councillor be not present at the meeting or shall have ceased to be a councillor before the meeting or be unwilling to move the proposition of which he has given notice, any councillor present at the meeting may, with the consent of the presiding authority, move the proposition of which notice has been given.

14. *Amendments to omit words, etc., from original propositions to be clear and relevant and not mere negative of previous propositions.*—An amendment shall usually be in the form of a proposal to omit words from the original proposition, to insert words therein or to add words thereto.

Every amendment must be relevant to the proposition it is proposed to amend and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence. An amendment which is the direct negative of the proposition shall not be allowed.

15. *Amendments may be sent to the President beforehand in writing.*—A Councillor who intends to propose an amendment to a proposition is at liberty to send or deliver at any time beforehand to the President or the presiding authority, his proposed amendment in writing.

16. *Each amendment to be decided before the next is entered upon.*—Each amendment must be decided before the next amendment is entered upon, but after any amendment has been proposed and seconded, any councillor may move that the amendment be amended by the omission, insertion or addition of certain words, and the presiding authority shall thereupon ask if any other councillor second the proposal and if seconded, the proposal to amend the amendment shall then become the question before the meeting.

17. *No amendment to words already resolved be made.*—No amendment may be made to words which it has already been resolved shall stand part of, or to be added to, the original proposition or amendment except by addition of other words.

18. *Amendment once negatived not to be proposed.*—No amendment may be proposed which is the same in substance, as a proposition or amendment which has been negatived during the meeting.

19. *Proposition or amendment not to be withdrawn.*—A proposition or amendment which has been moved and seconded cannot be withdrawn without the permission of the meeting.

20. *Presiding authority to move propositions without quitting chair.*—The presiding authority may move and second propositions or amendments, speak and vote without vacating the chair.

21. *Voting.*—When a question is put to vote, the presiding authority shall call for a show of hands, and the presiding authority or a councillor at his request shall count the hands shown for and against and declare the result. If any councillor challenges the correctness of the numbers thus declared, the hands shall be counted a second time; Provided that if any two councillors request a poll, the presiding authority shall call the roll of the councillors and record on the minutes of the meeting the names of the councillors voting for and against.

The presiding authority, unless he refrains from voting, should give his vote before declaring the number of votes for and against a question and then in case of an equality of votes he should give his casting vote.

22. *No member obliged to vote.*—A councillor who is present at a meeting may refrain from voting. If the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report or proceedings of a committee, the member of that committee may vote. If the conduct of a councillor be in question, that councillor may vote.

23. *Result of equality of votes.*—When there is an equality of votes and the presiding authority refrains from giving his casting vote, the proposition shall be held to be neither passed nor rejected and may be brought forward at any subsequent meeting.

24. *Budget discussion.*—When a budget or re-appropriation statement is laid down before a general meeting, the procedure shall be as follows:—

(i) The presiding authority shall read each item of the abstracts of receipts and expenditure and shall without any mover or seconder put to the meeting the question "that this item stand part of the budget or re-appropriation statement."

(ii) If any councillor propose to reduce or increase or strike off the item and the proposal to be seconded, such proposal shall be treated as an amendment and shall become the question before the meeting.

25. *Proposals to adjourn in meeting or for closure or to postponing, etc.*—A proposal to adjourn a meeting or for closure or to postpone the consideration of a question shall take precedence over any other proposition before the meeting.

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It is hereby notified for the information of the inhabitants of Kolar Town that the Municipal Council, Kolar, have resolved to adopt the following Model Bye-laws for regulating the use of slaughter houses for slaughtering animals in Kolar Town, at their general meeting dated 30th July 1953.

Any person objecting to the introduction of the said bye-laws and rules, may prefer their objections or suggestions in writing to the President, Town Municipal Council, Kolar, within one month from the date of this notification, during the office hours on all working days. Objections or suggestions received after the prescribed time will not be considered.

1. Butchers and others shall have access to the Municipal slaughter houses for the purpose of slaughtering animals for sale or private consumption on the conditions hereunder specified. Only licensed men will be allowed in the slaughter house for the purpose of dressing the carcass. These persons will be provided with a badge once a year by the President on payment of one rupee. A list of such licensed men will be hung up at the slaughter house and a copy maintained by the President.

2. None but those engaged in the slaughter of animals and Municipal Officers and Councillors shall have access to the slaughter house.

3. No person shall be permitted to perform the duties of a Mollah or Rubbi in a Municipal slaughter house except with the written permission of the President.

4. No dog shall be allowed into a Municipal slaughter house. Every dog found there shall be made over to the police to be dealt with as a stray dog.

5. No animal which has not been permitted to be slaughtered or which is not meant for immediate slaughter shall be brought into a slaughtering shed, in a Municipal slaughter house.

6. Every person desiring to make use of a slaughter house shall pay the prescribed fee before entering it.

7. Every animal intended for slaughter at a Municipal slaughter house shall be brought thereto not less than one hour before the time fixed so as to admit of examination by the Health Officer, Veterinary Inspector and the subordinate assisting them.

8. Animals, which upon such examination are found to be free from disease, shall be slaughtered in a Municipal slaughter house.

9. Every animal, which upon such examination, is found to show symptoms of disease or is suspected of being diseased, shall not be admitted to the slaughter house premises but shall be kept under observation.

10. Every animal found upon such examination to be suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, shall be seized and dealt with as provided in bye-law 29 *infra*.

11. No animal that is or suspected to be with young shall be slaughtered at a Municipal slaughter house.

12. Animals shall be slaughtered only in the allotted space in the slaughter house and no other.

13. No animal shall be slaughtered in a Municipal slaughter house except during such hours as may be from time to time be fixed by the President and notified in a conspicuous place in the slaughter house.

14. The carcass of every animal which has been slaughtered in a Municipal slaughter house shall, after it has been skinned, be carefully examined to ascertain, if it is free from disease. The skin shall be likewise similarly examined.

15. Every carcass, which upon such examination is found to be diseased, shall be seized and dealt with as provided in bye-law 29 *infra*: Provided that the skin of a carcass not showing signs of an infectious or contagious disease shall remain the property of the owner.

16. Every skinned carcass, which after examination is found to be free from disease and fit for human consumption, shall be allowed to be quartered or cut up.

17. No person shall blow by means of insufflation the carcass of animals slaughtered for human consumption.

18. All meat and offal, which upon such examination are found to be diseased or considered unfit for human consumption, shall be seized and dealt with as provided in bye-law 29 *infra*.

19. The skins, entrails and offal of slaughtered animals which have not been seized, shall be collected in a special offal room in the slaughter house, there to be washed and cleansed before their removal.

20. All refuse or offal rejected by the owners of the slaughtered animals shall be deposited by them or their assistants in a municipal offal truck or bin.

21. The solid contents of the entrails shall not be washed into the sewers but shall be removed by the owners of the animals or their assistants and deposited in a municipal offal truck or bin.

22. Skins, offal, entrails, etc., left at the Municipal slaughter house after such hours as the President may fix shall be considered as refuse and shall become the property of the Municipal Council and be disposed of, as the President shall direct.

23. No person shall sell meat, skin or offal on the premises of a Municipal slaughter house.

24. Meat, entrails and offal which are fit for human consumption and permitted to be removed from a Municipal slaughter house, shall be removed in covered baskets or prescribed carts and such baskets or carts together with their covers shall at all times be kept clean.

25. No person shall make noise, fight or quarrel, or use insulting, abusive or obscene language in a Municipal slaughter house. Persons contravening this bye-law shall be summarily ejected.

26. The fee payable for the slaughtering of each animal in municipal slaughter house shall be as detailed in the following schedule.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Sheep, Goats, Kids	...	0	2	0

27. The Veterinary Inspector in the employ of the Municipal Council shall be in charge of the Municipal slaughter houses in ..... and shall see that no diseased sheep or goats are slaughtered therein for food or their carcasses removed to the Municipal markets or other recognised licensed places for sale.

28. The Veterinary Inspector shall carefully inspect each and every animal brought for slaughter daily, whether for private consumption or sale to the public, and satisfy himself that such animals are perfectly healthy before he admits them into the slaughter house.

29. The Veterinary Inspector shall also examine the carcasses of animals slaughtered in the slaughter houses, and shall destory or bury at such time and place as may be appointed by the President or the Health Officer, any carcass or organ or any part of the carcass that he may find diseased and unfit for human consumption (as wholesome food), with the previous sanction of the President, Vice-President or any other officer authorised by the President.

30. The Veterinary Inspector shall stamp all carcasses before they are removed from the hanging rooms to the stalls in the Municipal markets or licensed mutton stalls in the town, in token that they were passed out of the slaughter house as fit for food. The Veterinary Officer/Inspector shall be careful to see that all carcasses brought for sale to the markets bear the slaughter house stamp. The Contractor or the Health Inspector shall do likewise where and whenever practicable. The Veterinary Inspector, Health Inspector or Contractor shall report every case in which a carcass does not bear the said stamp, and shall at the same time forward an explanation which the person in possession of such carcass may offer for the orders of the President.

31. Any person who slaughters any sheep or goat which has not been inspected and passed by the Veterinary Inspector, or slaughters before or after the hours fixed for the purpose or removes any carcass before 6 A.M. and after 6 P.M. to the markets or any other recognised or licensed place for sale, or to his house, or who offers any opposition or resistance to the Veterinary Inspector or his peons, the contractor or his servants or to the Health Inspector in the execution of their duty, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

32. The Veterinary Inspector shall look after the conservancy business of the slaughter houses and shall inspect the slaughter houses daily between the hours 6 A.M. and 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. respectively and furnish a report to the President by 4 P.M. of the result of such inspection.

33. No carcass or any portion of a carcass of any sheep or goat slaughtered outside the limits of the Town Municipality shall be sold in any of the Town Municipal markets, or any part of the Town by the owner or person in possession thereof, without the carcass being first examined by the Veterinary Inspector of the Town Municipality and the prescribed fee being paid to the contractor for the same, and whoever is found in possession of, or vending such carcass, or any portion thereof, in contravention of these provisions, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

34. No carcass or any portion of a carcass of any sheep or goat slaughtered outside the limits of the Town shall be supplied by any person or persons to any of the Town hospitals and hotels or eating houses without such carcass being first examined by the Veterinary Inspector of the Town Municipality and the prescribed fee being paid to the contractor for the same, and whoever is found in possession of, or vending such a carcass or any portion thereof, in contravention of these provisions, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

35. Whoever infringes any of the bye-laws shall be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 in each case.

36. Whoever slaughters for sale without the previous permission of the President, any sheep, goat at places within the limits of the Municipality, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for every such animal slaughtered together with the amount of the fee payable to the contractor.

It is hereby notified for the information of the inhabitants of Kolar Town that the Municipal Council, Kolar, have resolved to adopt the model bye-laws for regulating the sanitation and conservancy bye-laws and rules at their General meeting dated 30th July 1953.

Any person objecting to the introduction of the said bye-laws and rules, may prefer their objections or suggestions, in writing to the President, Town Municipal Council, Kolar, within one month from the date of this notification, during the office hours on all working days. Objections or suggestions received after the prescribed time will not be considered.

1. Every privy or latrine that is to be constructed in the Municipal limits should conform to the daily removal system only.

2. The owner or occupier shall construct a new privy, if there is not one, within a reasonable time fixed by the President.

3. The privies under pit-system, if any, in the private premises should be changed into the daily removal system within a reasonable time fixed by the President.

4. The opening of the privy should always be towards the conservancy lane and should be constructed according to the approved plan and after obtaining a license from the President or the officer authorised by him.

5. The opening of the privy should be capable of daily removal from outside through the conservancy lane and should be provided with good shutters or trap doors so as to close the opening completely.

6. All trap doors or shutters for the privies should be preferably made of iron plate not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, soaked in tar both sides. The shutters to the trap doors should be fixed so tight to the door frame that no flies or any other disease-carrying insects have an access.

7. The sides and floor of the chamber of the receptacle shall be constructed of hard smooth stones or brick works plastered with cement, or other non-absorbant material and the floor shall be so slope that any liquid discharged on it shall rapidly and easily flow to the outlet.

8. Every privy shall be provided with a movable receptacle to receive night-soil.

9. Arrangements must be made for the separation of urine from fæcal matter.

10. The owner or occupier of any land on which there is a privy, must shut out such privy by sufficient roof and enclosure by non-cumbustible material or by wall from the view of persons passing by or resident in the neighbourhood.

11. The flooring inside the latrine must be made impervious by cement concrete and plastered with cement or by flooring with cuddapah or burnt slabs with neat cement pointings so that water and other watery substance may not accumulate inside.

12. Every privy should be so constructed that the bottom of the receptacle for night-soil, urine or ablution water, shall be at a level at least two feet above the ground level.

13. Every person who shall construct a new privy shall construct the same in such a way that the night-soil receptacle shall be at a distance of 10 feet from any public road or place of public resort, 20 feet away from any kitchen, 25 feet from any place used as human habitation and 60 feet from any well, tank or stream, the water of which is used for drinking purposes, provided that where the maintenance of any such distance is absolutely impossible, the President, may, if he thinks no injury to health is likely to result from the proposed position of a privy, sanction the reduction of such distance down to half that prescribed above.

14. A pucca drain with cement concrete and plastered with cement with proper slope must be constructed and the water of the privy should be left into the conservancy drain through a drain.

15. Any person infringing these bye-laws is liable on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

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Notification dated 11th August 1953.

Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of Kolar Town that the Municipal Council desires to impose Octroi under section 61 (b) (iv) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, as defined in the rules appended. Any inhabitant of the Municipality objecting to the proposed tax may, within one month from the date of this notice, send his objections in writing to the Municipal Council.

RULES.

Octroi shall be levied in respect of animals or goods or both specified in the schedule to these rules at the rates noted against each (the items of the schedule and the rates to be specified by the Municipal Council concerned).

2. The Octroi shall be paid at the time of import of the animals or the goods to the Octroi Mutsaddi in charge of the octroi Ookad. In case of disagreement as to the amount of octroi duty payable by the Importer of goods imported within the octroi limits the Mutsaddi in charge of the Ookad shall cause the importer to take the goods before the President or Vice-President or the Executive Officer, for the settlement of the duty to be paid.

3 When the goods have been examined at the octroi Ookads, a pass in duplicate for such of the goods as are liable to octroi duty shall be furnished to the Importer by the Octroi Mutsaddi. On receiving such pass, the importer shall forthwith bring the taxable goods to the Central Octroi Office accompanied by a peon; provided that, if the duty to which the goods are liable does not exceed five rupees the Octroi Mutsaddi, may receive such duty and give to the importer a permit showing the nature and quantity of the goods and the duty received; provided also that in the case of goods imported by railway, the Inspector or other officer-in-charge of the Octroi post at the Railway Station may, in the same manner, receive duty not exceeding five rupees.

4. When goods accompanied by a pass as aforesaid are brought to the Central Office, they may be unloaded and weighed or counted by the officer in charge of the Octroi Office. Upon ascertainment of the amount of octroi payable on the goods the importer shall either pay the amount due and receive permit for the removal of the goods or shall deposit the same in the Octroi Office. When the duty is paid as above, a permit shall be granted by the officer in charge of the Central Octroi Office for the removal of the goods showing the quantity of weight of the goods, the duty paid in respect thereof and the date of payment. The fact of the receipt shall also be noted on each copy of the duplicate pass, one copy of which shall be filed in the

office and one copy returned to the octroi post from which it was received. In case the importer wishes to re-export the goods at once, he shall do so only after obtaining a free export pass subjecting the goods to the escort of an octroi subordinate.

5. With a view to facilitating the appraisement of the value of goods when the tax is assessed on value, the importer may be called upon to produce invoice of the goods for the inspection of the officer in charge of the Central Octroi Office. Whenever the invoice produced by an Importer is in a language other than English or Kannada, he shall produce a true copy of such invoice translated into English or Kannada and verified by the importer.

In case the importer does not produce an invoice he shall give a declaration in writing regarding the quantity, number, weight, value, etc., of the article, for clearance of octroi duty. Should the importer fail or refuse to produce the invoice or if the invoice or the declaration produced appears to the officer in charge of the Central Octroi Office to be false or unduly low, the value of the goods shall be assessed by the officer in charge of the Central Octroi Office at current rates and octroi levied accordingly.

Explanation.—When the appraisement of the value of goods is made on the basis of the invoice, the value shall include all expenses, such as, packing charges, freight charges, cart hire, etc., less trade discount shown in the invoice.

6. With the previous approval of the President, in each case, any carrying agent through whom goods are imported on behalf of persons resident within the municipality or any wholesale importer may, on depositing as security such amount not being less than Rs. 250 as may be fixed by the President, be exempted from producing the goods imported by him, or through his agency for inspection at the Central Octroi Office provided that he makes arrangements satisfactory to the President for the supply to the Municipal Council of correct and detailed lists of all such goods with the names of the consignees in each case. Every such agent shall be responsible to the extent of his deposit for the payment of octroi on all goods which may have left his premises without octroi having been paid :

Provided that the President at any time cancel such exemption by giving notice in writing to such agent or importer and return to him the amount of his deposit or such portion thereof, as may remain to his credit or may in any case require such agent or importer to produce any such goods for inspection at the Central Octroi Office.

Every deposit holder under this Bye-law shall submit on or before the 3rd of every month the stock accounts of the previous month for verification of the dutiable articles.

Deposit Room—Central Octroi Office (Bonded Warehouse).

7. The Municipal Council shall provide a Bonded Warehouse in the Central Octroi Office for the custody of goods which may be deposited under Rule 3 of the Octroi Rules.

8. The Bonded Warehouse shall be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays authorised by the President. Arrangements shall however be made by the officer in charge of the Octroi Office for dealing with perishable articles such as betel leaves on such days.

9. Any importer depositing goods in the Bonded Warehouse shall, unless the officer in charge of the octroi Office has previously by weighing, counting or appraising ascertained the amount of octroi payable thereon, give a declaration in the form appended (Schedule No. 2) of the description, weight, quantity and, if necessary, of the value of the goods.

10. A receipt in the form appended (Schedule No. 3) shall be given by the officer in charge of the Central Octroi Office for all the goods deposited in the Bonded Warehouse and a Register of all such goods shall be maintained.

11. The receipt given by the Octroi Department for depositing the goods should be returned before taking delivery of the articles to which it refers, otherwise the officer in charge of the Central Octroi office may refuse to deliver the articles.

12. If the depositor does not himself take delivery of the article deposited in the Octroi Office, he must endorse on the receipt a request for delivery to the person to whom he wishes it to be made and if the receipt is not produced the delivery of the goods may at the discretion of the officer in charge of the Octroi Office be withheld until the person entitled in his opinion to receive the same has given an indemnity to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Octroi Office.

13 Any person who has deposited goods in the bonded warehouse may break bulk or change the packing thereof on application to the Officer in charge of the warehouse or may, on paying full duty thereon, import such goods into the Municipal limits covered by a permit or may export such goods immediately after the receipt into the Octroi Office free covered by an Export Pass subject to the escort of an Octroi subordinate; provided that new packages covered by such pass shall, if possible, before they are taken from the warehouse be stamped by the Officer in charge, so as to show that they are under deposit.

The Export pass shall be in triplicate, the original being retained by the Officer in charge of the Warehouse, and the duplicate and triplicate delivered to the exporter.

14. No goods shall be allowed to leave the warehouse until storage fee has been paid thereon under the following rules :—

(*a*) Goods shall be allowed to remain 24 hours free of charge counted from sunrise to sunrise.

(*b*) After that period single rates as in the following table shall be charged for seven days or portion thereof.

0–1–0 per packet or bundle per day.

(*c*) Double these rates shall be charged after seven days, provided that the President, may, in his descretion, allow a reduction in, or exemption from, such double rates.

(*d*) The date of admission and removal of goods shall reckon as one day and Sundays and closed holidays shall not be taken into account in reckoning the date from which fees under each class shall be payable. When delay is caused by the inability of the Officer in charge of the deposit room to examine and pass the goods, such delay shall not be reckoned.

15. The President may permit any wholesale dealer to occupy a room in the Bonded warehouse for the storing of dutiable articles intended for sale to retail dealers in the Municipality and may make such rules regarding the occupation of such rooms as may from time to time be found necessary.

16. When goods stored by the wholesale dealer in the Bonded warehouse under the above rule are issued on payment of duty, such allowance may be made on the original weight on account of reduction of weight owing to driage or wastage as may from time to time be fixed by the President.

17. All perishable commodities remaining uncleared or unclaimed after 48 hours shall be sold by public auction to the highest bidder at the warehouse. All other goods remaining uncleared or unclaimed for a longer period than three months shall be sold in like manner provided that, before selling such goods notice of that fact shall be posted for seven days at the Bonded Warehouse and at the Municipal Office and provided that goods shall be sold earlier when the storage fees are likely to exceed their value.

18. When any goods are sold under Rule 17 of the Octroi rules the sale proceeds shall be credited to the Municipal Funds, in payment, of duty and storage fees due in respect thereof, provided that if the amount realised by the sale exceeds the amount so due, the balance shall be kept in deposit for one year and any claims, for such balance received during that time shall be duly considered by the President. At the expiry of one year, or after all claims received during that period have been duly disposed off, the balance shall be credited to the Municipal Funds. No claims shall be admitted after the said period of one year, except by special permission of the Council.

19. The Municipal Council shall not be responsible for any damage that may be caused to goods deposited in the deposit room while such goods are being passed into or out of the deposit room or while they remain therein unless such damage is proved to have been caused by the wilful neglect of the deposit room keeper or other person charged with the safe custody of the goods.

20. Any person may, with the sanction of the President be permitted to use any place as of Bonded Warehouse on

payment of the cost of such establishment and subject to such conditions, as may, in each case, be fixed by the President.

21. *Exemptions.*—In the following cases no octroi shall be levied :—

1 Mysore made kambalies.
2 Gold and silver when imported in the form of bullion.
3 Coin.
4 Goods bona fide Government property at the time of import and accompanied by an invoice certified by the Departmental Head concerned that the property therein mentioned belongs to Government.
5 Goods the property of which is vested in the Municipal Council.
6 Personal luggage of travellers.
7 Articles brought into the town for private use in some quantities :—

(i) 6 (fresh) cocoanuts. (ii) six (dry) cocoanuts. (iii) 100 betel leaves. (iv) 2½ seers of oil other than Kerosene oil. (v) 2½ seers of sugar. (vi) one seer of tobacco and (vii) 2 cloths.

22. A receipt in the prescribed form shall be given for payments made.

SCHEDULE.

	Articles	Rate of octroi Rs. a. p.	Remarks
1	Cocoanut fresh	0 8 4	per hundred
2	Cocoanut dry	0 6 0	per maund
3	Betel leaves	0 0 1	per hundred
4	Sugar	0 2 0	per maund
5	Sheep or goat	0 1 0	per head
6	Tobacco raw	0 8 0	per maund
7	Kerosene oil	0 2 0	per tin of 4 gallons
8	Piece goods—(goods such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece and include cotton cloth and goods supplied by textile mills.)	1 9 0	per cent *ad valorem*
9	Cocoanut oil, linseed oil, honge oil, caster oil, vegetable oil and all other oils.	0 2 0	per tin or part there of.
10	Cement	0 0 6	per maund
11	Tiles (Mangalore or similar pattern) including flooring tiles.	1 9 0	per cent *ad valorem*
12	Iron and steel or articles made there from including machinery parts.	1 0 0	per cent *ad valorem*
13	Beedies	0 2 0	per 1,000
14	Cigarettes	0 4 0	per 1,000
15	Cuddapah slabs	1 9 0	per cent *ad valorem*
16	Rubber goods	2 0 0	per cent *ad valorem*
17	Coffee seeds and tea	1 9 0	per cent *ad valorem*
18	Coffee powder	0 0 3	per pound of 40 tolas
19	Teak and honne in logs ...	0 1 3	per C.ft
20	Teak and honne sawn ...	0 1 6	per C.ft
21	Black wood in logs	0 1 0	per C.ft
22	Black wood sawn	0 1 3	per C.ft
23	Other kinds of timber in logs ...	0 0 9	per C.ft
24	Do sawn	0 1 3	per C.ft
25	Groundnuts	0 1 0	per bag of 100 seers or part thereof.
26	Oil seeds	0 4 0	per candy of 160 seers
27	Match boxes	0 1 0	per gross or fraction thereof.
28	Burnt lime (Chunam) ...	0 4 0	per cart load
29	Soaps of all kinds, including soap flakes, shaving sticks, shaving cream, liquid soap and the like.	1 9 0	per cent *ad valorem*
30	Confectionery including all kinds of manufactured sweets, peppermints and chocolate.	1 9 0	per cent *ad valorem*
31	Buscuits of all kinds ...	1 9 0	per cent *ad valorem*
32	Raw wool	1 9 0	per cent *ad valorem*
33	Electrical goods	2 0 0	per cent *ad valorem*
34	Chicori powder	0 1 0	per pound of 40 tolas
35	Beedi leaves		
36	Tobacco dust	0 2 0	per maund
37	Cigars	0 0 4	per 100

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SCHEDULE No. II.

The Officer-in-charge of the Octroi Office, Town Municipality of. Please receive the undermentioned goods and deposit them in the Koti.

Name of depositor	Description of articles deposited	No. of packages	Distinguishing marks, if any	Weight	Measurement	Quantity	Value	Remarks
				Mds. Srs.	Cft. C In.			

I do hereby certify that I have satisfied myself that the entries as made by me above are correct and that I am fully aware of the provisions of Rules Nos. 10 to 14, 16, 17 and 18 relating to the deposit.

Witness :— Signature of Depositor.

Signature..... Address :—

Date..... Date.....

SCHEDULE No. III.

Octroi Office or Bonded Warehouse.....Town Municipality. Received for deposit the undermentioned goods from.....

Receipt No.	Consignment number and date	Goods despatch note number	Name and description of article	Number of articles	Remarks

Octroi clerk. Officer in charge of Octroi Office or Bonded/Warehouse.

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C. H. VENKATARAMANAPPA,
President.

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